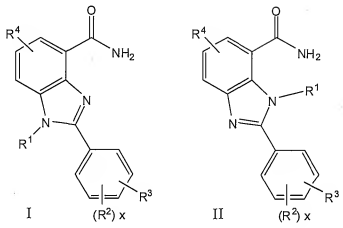
LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R^1 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5, where R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3, nitro, $NHCOR^{21}$, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, O-C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, NH_2, or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R^{24}, and R^{21} and R^{22} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alky 1, and R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, or phenyl and R^{24} is OH, C_1-C_6-alkyl, O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3, nitro or NH_2, and

X may be 0, 1 or 2 and

R^3 is [[or R^3 is]] $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or R^3 is $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if v = O, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R^3 is B and

R^4 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, OH, nitro, CF_3, CN, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, NH-CO-R^{43}, or O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, where R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl and

R^{43} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or O

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine, and

F^1 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O-C_1-C_4-alkyl group and

F^2 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or C_1-C_4-alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

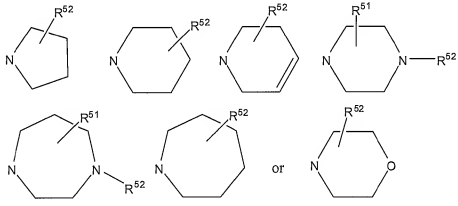
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

G may be $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or



where

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, or $(CH_2)_t$-K

and

R^{52} is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, phenyl,

, $-SO_2R^{53}$, -(C=N)-R^{53}, -(C=N)-NHR^{53} or-CO-NHR^{53}

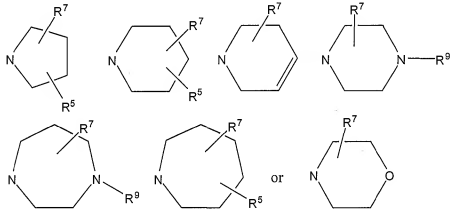
in which

R^{53} may be branched or unbranched O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, where in the case of R^{52} and R^{53}, independently of one another, one hydrogen of the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals R^{52} and R^{53} independently of one another to carry one or two of the following

radicals: branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, NO_2, NH_2, COOH, $COOC_1$-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, CCl_3, C_1-C_4-di-alkylamino, SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl, SO_2phenyl, $CONH_2$, CONH-C_1-C_4-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, $NHSO_2$-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $NHSO_2$phenyl, S-C_1-C_4-alkyl,  ,  , CHO, $-CH_2$-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $-CH_2O$-C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, $-CH_2OH$, -SO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, $-SO_2NH_2$, -SO_2NH-C_1-C_4-alkyl,

or two radicals form a bridge -O-$(CH)_{1,2}$-O-,

B may be



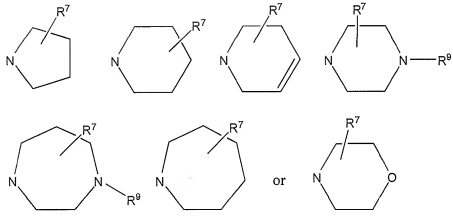
and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3, nitro, OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, O-C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, NH_2, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, CN or NH-CO-R^{33} where R^{33} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

T is 0,1, 2, 3 or 4 and

K is a phenyl, which may carry at most two ~~substituents~~ radicals on the ring, ~~comprising~~ $NR^{k1}R^{k2}$ wherein R^{k1} and R^{k2} are as defined for R^{41} and R^{42} respectively, NH-C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1, 2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an C_1-C_6-alkyl radical, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an C_1-C_6-alkyl radical, and

R^5 may be hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, or NR^7R^9 and



and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{71}, and

R^{71} is OH, C_1-C_6-alkyl, O-C_1-$C_{4\ alkyl}$, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3, nitro,

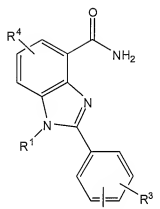
or NH_2, and

R^8 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, phenyl, or C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{81} and

R^{81} is OH, C_1-C_6-alkyl, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3, nitro, or NH_2 and

R^9 is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical to be replaced in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched [[and]] or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-dialkylamino, OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, CN, CF_3, or SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



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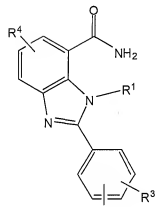


II

in which

R^1 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5, where

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, nitro, CF_3, CN, $NR^{21}R^{22}$, NH-CO-R^{23}, or OR^{21}, where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, ~~OH or O-C_1-C_4-alkyl~~ and

R^3 is O-$(CH_2)_o$-$(CHR^{31})_m$-$(CH_2)_n$-R^5 where

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, OH or O-C_1-C_4-alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

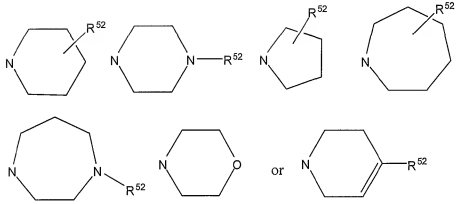
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, NH-CO-R^{43}, or OR^{41}, where

R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^{43} is C_1-C_4-alkyl or phenyl, and

R^5 is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the following radicals



where

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, and

R^{52} is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, phenyl,

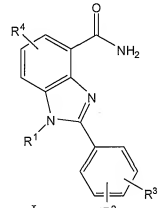
or -SO_2R^{53}, in which

R^{53} is branched or unbranched O-C_1-C_6-alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_4-alkylphenyl, where one hydrogen in the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical in R^{52} and R^{53} are, independently of one another, optionally replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl [[and]] or phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R^{52} and R^{53} radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3, NO_2, NH_2, CN, COOH, COO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4alkylamino, -CCl_3, C_1-C_4-di-alkylamino, SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl, SO_2phenyl, $CONH_2$, CONH-C_1-C_4-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C_1-C_4-alkyl-phenyl, $NHSO_2$-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $NHSO_2$phenyl, S-C_1-C_4-alkyl,

CHO, CH_2-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -CH_2OC_1-C_4-alkyl-phenyl, -CH_2OH, -SO-C_1-C_4-alkyl, -SO-C_1-C_4-alkyl-phenyl, -SO_2NH_2, -SO_2NH-C_1-C_4-alkyl or two radicals form a bridge -O-$(CH)_{1,2}$-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



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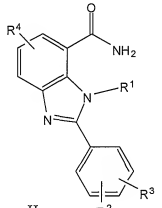


II

in which

R^1 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of thealkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5, where

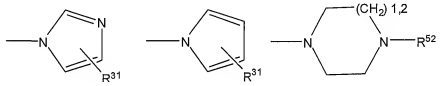
R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, nitro, CF_3, CN, $NR^{21}R^{22}$, NH-CO-R^{23}, or OR^{21}, where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 is



and

R^{31} is hydrogen, CHO or -O-$(CH_2)_o$-$(CHR^{32})_m$-$(CH_2)_n$-R^5 where

R^{32} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, OH or C_1-C_4-alkyl,

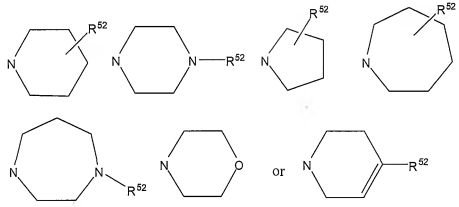
m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R^4 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, NH-CO-R^{43}, or OR^{41}, where

R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl and

R^{43} is C_1-C_4-alkyl or phenyl, and

R^5 is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, and

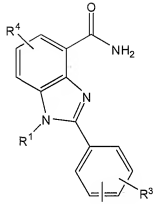
R^{52} is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, CO-O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical to be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C_1-C_6-alkyl or phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_4-alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-dialkylamino, OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, CN, or SO_2-C_1-C_4-alklyl, or a tautomeric form, or a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, or a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

4. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 [[and]] or 3 where R^2 is in position 3 and R^3 is in position 4 or R^2 is in position 4 and R^3 is in position 3 relative to the benzimidazole ring.

5. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 [[and]] or 3 where R^1 and R^4 are hydrogen.

6. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 [[and]] or 3 where R^2 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, nitro, CN, NH_2, or O-C_1-C_4-alkyl.

7. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II.



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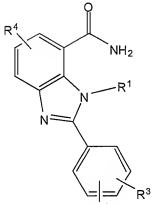


II

in which

R^1 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl it also being possible for one C atom of thealkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5, where

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl and

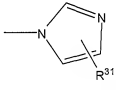
R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, nitro, CF_3, CN, $NR^{21}R^{22}$, NH-CO-R^{23}, or OR^{21}, where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 is

(i)



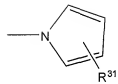
R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p$-R^5, where

p is 1 or 2 and

R^{52} may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_4-alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-di-alkylamino, OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, CN, or SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

or

(ii) R^3 is



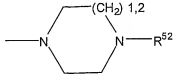
R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

R^{52} may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_4-alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-di-alkylamino, OH, O- C_1-C_4-alkyl, CN, or SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl;

or

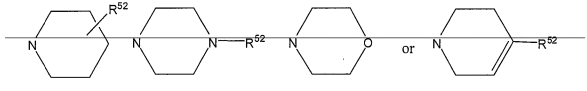
(iii) R^3 is

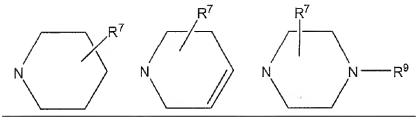


where R^{52} is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1-C_6-alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1-C_6-alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1-C_4-alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1-C_4-alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-di-alkylamino, OH, O-C_1-C_4-alkyl, CN, or SO_2-C_1-C_4-alkyl, or a tautorneric form, a possible enantiomeric or disasteriomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^3 is -D-$(F^1)_p$-$(E)_q$-$(F^2)_r$-G, where D is O, F^1 is a C_1-C_4 carbon chain, p is 1, q is 0 and r is 0.

9. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^5 is a 6-membered ring selected from





and R^{52} is a phenyl ring.

10. (Previously Presented) A drug comprising besides conventional vehicles and ancillary substances a compound as claimed in claim 1.

11-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously presented). A method for treating a disorder in which pathologically elevated PARP activities occur, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from said disorder wherein the disorder is stroke or craniocerebral trauma.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously presented). A method for treating ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from ischemia.

17. (Previously presented). A method for treating epilepsy, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from epilepsy.

18. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants.

19. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia.

20. (Previously presented). A method for treating a microinfarct said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from a microinfarct.

21. (Previously presented). A method for treating under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries.

22. (Previously presented). A method for treating an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof.

23. (Canceled).

24. (Previously presented). A method for treating sepsis, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from sepsis of multiorgan failure.

25. (Cancelled).

26. (Previously presented). A method for treating diabetes mellitus, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Claims 27-38. (Canceled).